**REMARKS**:

Claims 1-37 are currently pending in the application.

Claims 1-37 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph.

Claims 1-6, 12-17, 23-28, and 34-37 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over U.S. Patent No. 6,055,515 to Consentino et al. ("Consentino") in view of U.S. Patent No.

6,076,091 to Fohn et al. ("Fohn").

Claims 7-11, 18-22, and 29-33 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over

Consentino in view of Fohn and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,789,091 B2 to

Gogolak ("Gogolak").

The Applicant initially notes that there appears to be certain typographical errors in

the citations provided by the Examiner. For example, the Examiner states "in view of John"

et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,076,091)", however; U.S. Patent No. 6,076,091 is actually by

Fohn et al. ("Fohn"). (12 June 2007 Office Action, Page 3). The Applicant has reviewed

the Office Action with particularity and has interpreted the above to mean – in view of Fohn

et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,076,091), however, the Applicant respectfully requests

clarification from the Examiner. As another example, the Examiner states "Fohn et al.

(U.S. Patent No. 6,038,668)", however; as stated above, U.S. Patent No. 6,076,091 is

actually by Fohn et al. ("Fohn"). (12 June 2007 Office Action, Page 6). ). The Applicant

has reviewed the Office Action with particularity and has interpreted the above to mean -

Fohn et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,076,091), however, the Applicant respectfully requests

clarification from the Examiner.

Initially, the Applicant respectfully notes that Gogolak, which issued on 7

September 2004, was filed on 2 May 2001, with no claim of priority to an earlier date. The

subject Application was filed on 28 June 2001. The Applicant believes, however, that the

Applicant will be able to satisfy the requirements of 37 C.F.R § 131 by filing a declaration

showing a completion of the present invention prior to 2 May 2001, and respectfully

reserves Applicant's right to do so in the future during the pendency of the subject

Response to Office Action Attorney Docket No. 020431.0843 Serial No. 09/895,525 Page 16 of 33 Application. The Applicant also believes, however, that the present invention is not

disclosed or fairly suggested by Gogolak, and therefore, transverses the rejection of

Claims 7-11, 18-22, and 29-33 for the reasons recited below.

The Applicant respectfully submits that all of the Applicant's arguments and

amendments are without prejudice or disclaimer. In addition, the Applicant has merely

discussed example distinctions from the cited prior art. Other distinctions may exist, and

as such, the Applicant reserves the right to discuss these additional distinctions in a future

Response or on Appeal, if appropriate. The Applicant further respectfully submits that by

not responding to additional statements made by the Examiner, the Applicant does not

acquiesce to the Examiner's additional statements. The example distinctions discussed by

the Applicant are considered sufficient to overcome the Examiner's rejections. In addition,

the Applicant reserves the right to pursue broader claims in this Application or through a

continuation patent application. No new matter has been added.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 101:

The Applicant thanks the Examiner for withdrawing the rejection of Claims 1-37

under 35 U.S.C. § 101.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 112:

Claims 1-37 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as allegedly

being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter

which Applicants regard as the invention. The Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Specifically the Examiner asserts that "it is unclear what is it [sic] meant by 'an

automatic comparison". (12 June 2007 Office Action, Page 3). The Applicant respectfully

disagrees. Nonetheless, the Applicant has amended Claims 1, 12, 23, and 34-37 in an

effort to expedite prosecution of this Application and to more particularly point out and

distinctly claim the subject matter which the Applicants regard as the invention. By making

these amendments, the Applicants do not indicate agreement with or acquiescence to the

Response to Office Action Attorney Docket No. 020431.0843 Serial No. 09/895,525 Page 17 of 33 Examiner's position with respect to the rejections of these claims under 35 U.S.C. § 112,

as set forth in the Office Action.

The Applicant respectfully submits that Claims 1-37 are considered to be in full

compliance with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112. The Applicant further respectfully

submits that Claims 1-37 are in condition for allowance. Thus, the Applicant respectfully

requests that the rejection of Claims 1-37 under 35 U.S.C. § 112 be reconsidered and that

Claims 1-37 be allowed.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103(a):

Claims 1-6, 12-17, 23-28, and 34-37 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over

Consentino in view of Fohn. Claims 7-11, 18-22, and 29-33 stand rejected under 35

U.S.C. § 103(a) over Consentino in view of Fohn and in further view of Gogolak.

The Applicant respectfully submits that the amendments to independent Claims

1, 12, 23, and 34-37 have rendered moot the Examiner's rejection of these claims

and the Examiner's arguments in support of the rejection of these claims. The

Applicants further respectfully submit that amended independent Claims 1, 12, 23, and 34-

37 in their current amended form contain unique and novel limitations that are not taught,

suggested, or even hinted at in Consentino, Fohn, and Gogolak, either individually or in

combination. Thus, the Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's obvious rejection

of Claims 1-37 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the proposed combination of Consentino,

Fohn, and Gogolak, either individually or in combination.

The Proposed Consentino-Fohn Combination Fails to Disclose, Teach, or Suggest

Various Limitations Recited in Applicant's Claims 1-6, 12-17, 23-28, and 34-37

For example, with respect to amended independent Claim 1, this claim recites:

A computer-implemented system for categorizing product data in an electronic commerce transaction, the system comprising a data

association module operable to:

access a first product classification schema, the first schema

comprising a taxonomy comprising a hierarchy of classes for categorizing

Response to Office Action Attorney Docket No. 020431.0843 Serial No. 09/895,525 Page 18 of 33 one or more products, the first schema further comprising ontologies associated with one or more of the classes, each ontology comprising one or more product attributes, wherein each of the one or more products is associated with a global unique identifier;

access target data to be associated with the first schema, the target data organized according to a second product classification schema:

determine one or more classes of the first schema with which at least a portion of the target data is associated based on a comparison between the target data and the product attributes of the ontologies of the first schema or between the target data and values for one or more of the product attributes of the ontologies of the first schema:

associate the at least a portion of the target data with one or more classes of the first schema in response to determining, based on the automatic comparison, the one or more classes of the first schema with which the at least a portion of the target data is associated; and

store the values for one or more of the product attributes of the ontologies of the first schema with which the target data is compared in one or more seller databases. (Emphasis Added).

In addition, *Consentino* or *Fohn* fail to disclose each and every limitation of amended independent Claims 12, 23, and 34-37.

The Applicant respectfully submits that *Consentino* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest amended independent Claim 1 limitations regarding a "computer-implemented system for categorizing product data in an electronic commerce transaction" and in particular *Consentino* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest amended independent Claim 1 limitations regarding "determine[ing] one or more classes of the first schema with which at least a portion of the target data is associated based on a comparison between the target data and the product attributes of the ontologies of the first schema or between the target data and values for one or more of the product attributes of the ontologies of the first schema". In particular, the Examiner equates "determine[ing] one or more classes of the first schema with which at least a portion of the target data is associated based on a comparison" recited in amended independent Claim 1 with a user that must "determine the product description by clicking on the node" disclosed in Consentino. (12 June 2007 Office Action, Page 4). (Emphasis Added).

However, "clicking on the node" disclosed in Consentino merely allows a user

to determine the product description and to look at its parameters, and does not include,

involve, or even relate to "determine[ing] one or more classes of the first schema

with which at least a portion of the target data is associated based on a

comparison", as recited in amended independent Claim 1. (Column 6, Lines 42-48).

In contrast, "determine[ing] one or more classes of the first schema with which at

least a portion of the target data is associated based on a comparison" recited in

amended independent Claim 1 provides for a "comparison between the target data and

the product attributes of the ontologies of the first schema or between the target data

and values for one or more of the product attributes of the ontologies of the first

schema". Thus, the Applicant respectfully submits that the equations forming the

foundation of the Examiner's comparison between Consentino and amended independent

Claim 1 cannot be made. The Applicant further respectfully submits that these distinctions

alone are sufficient to patentably distinguish amended independent Claim 1 from

Consentino.

The Office Action Acknowledges that Consentino Fails to Disclose Various

Limitations Recited in Applicant's Claims 1-6, 12-17, 23-28, and 34-37

The Applicant respectfully submits that the Office Action acknowledges, and the

Applicant agrees, that Consentino fails to disclose the emphasized limitations noted above

in amended independent Claim 1. Specifically the Examiner acknowledges that

Consentino fails to "provide detail explanation for categorizing product data in an electronic

commerce transaction." (12 June 2007 Office Action, Page 5). However, the Examiner

asserts that the cited portions of Fohn disclose the acknowledged shortcomings in

Consentino. The Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's assertions regarding the

subject matter disclosed in Fohn.

The Applicant respectfully submits that Fohn fails to disclose, teach, or suggest

amended independent Claim 1 limitations regarding a "computer-implemented system for

categorizing product data in an electronic commerce transaction". For example, the

"system for categorizing product data" recited in amended independent Claim 1

Response to Office Action Attorney Docket No. 020431.0843 Serial No. 09/895,525 Page 20 of 33 provides for a "data association module" wherein the data association module is operable to "access a first product classification schema", "access target data to be

associated with the first schema", "determine one or more classes of the first schema with

which at least a portion of the target data is associated based on a comparison",

"associate the at least a portion of the target data with one or more classes of the first

schema in response to determining", and "store the values [...] in one or more seller

databases". Thus, the Applicant respectfully submits that the equations forming the

foundation of the Examiner's comparison between Fohn and amended independent Claim

1 cannot be made. The Applicant further respectfully submits that these distinctions alone

are sufficient to patentably distinguish amended independent Claim 1 from Fohn.

The Office Action Fails to Properly Establish a Prima Facie case of Obvious over the

Proposed Consentino-Fohn Combination

The Applicant respectfully submits that the Office Action fails to properly establish a

prima facie case of obviousness based on the proposed combination of Consentino or

Fohn, either individually or in combination. The Office Action has not shown the required

teaching, suggestion, or motivation in these references or in knowledge generally available

to those of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine these references

as proposed. The Office Action merely states that "it would have been obvious for an

ordinary skilled person in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the [...]

product cataloging technique as taught by Fohn into Consentino's system". (12

June 2007 Office Action, Page 5). (Emphasis Added). The Applicant respectfully

disagrees.

The Applicant further respectfully submits that this purported advantage relied on

by the Examiner is nowhere disclosed, taught, or suggested in Consentino or Fohn, either

individually or in combination. The Examiner asserts that the motivation to combine the

references as proposed would be "because by doing so, [...] the combined invention will

not only be upgraded for providing a multi-path hierarchical product cataloging system to

allow a user performing interactive e-commerce transactions, but will also be integrated

with the data consumed by the user back into the system for facilitating the product

cataloging design via the generic portal technique". (12 June 2007 Office Action, Page 5). The Applicant respectfully submits that the same argument was stated in the previous Office Action in support of motivation to combine *Consentino* and *Chipman*. In light of this and in light of the fact that the Examiner has not supported this motivation to combine in the prior art of record, the *Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to point to the portions of Consentino or Fohn which contain the teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine these references for the Examiner's stated purported advantage. The Applicant further respectfully submits that the Examiner is using the subject Application as a template to formulate reconstructive hindsight, which constitutes impermissible use of hindsight under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).* 

A recent Federal Circuit case makes it crystal clear that, in an obviousness situation, the prior art must disclose each and every element of the claimed invention, and that any motivation to combine or modify the prior art must be based upon a suggestion in the prior art. In re Lee, 61 U.S.P.Q.2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 2002). Conclusory statements regarding common knowledge and common (Emphasis Added). sense are insufficient to support a finding of obviousness. Id. at 1434-35. With respect to the subject Application, the *Examiner has not adequately supported the selection and* combination of Consentino or Fohn to render obvious the Applicant's claimed invention. The Examiner's unsupported conclusory statements that "it would have been obvious for an ordinary skilled person in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the [...] product cataloging technique as taught by Fohn into Consentino's system" and "because by doing so, [...] the combined invention will not only be upgraded for providing a multi-path hierarchical product cataloging system to allow a user performing interactive e-commerce transactions, but will also be integrated with the data consumed by the user back into the system for facilitating the product cataloging design via the generic portal technique", does not adequately address the issue of motivation to combine. (12 June 2007 Office Action, Page 5). This factual question of motivation is material to patentability, and cannot be resolved on subjective belief and unknown authority. Id. It is improper, in determining whether a person of ordinary skill would have been led to this combination of references, simply to "[use] that which the inventor taught against its teacher." W.L. Gore v. Garlock, Inc., 721 F.2d 1540 (Fed. Cir. 1983). Thus, the Office

Action fails to provide proper motivation for combining the teachings of Consentino

or *Fohn*, either individually or in combination.

The Applicant's Claims are Patentable over the proposed Consentino-Fohn

Combination

The Applicant respectfully submits that amended independent Claim 1 is

considered patentably distinguishable over the proposed combination of Consentino and

Fohn. This being the case, amended independent Claims 12, 23, and 34-37 are also

considered patentably distinguishable over the proposed combination of Consentino and

Fohn, for at least the reasons discussed above in connection with amended independent

Claim 1.

Furthermore, with respect to dependent Claims 2-6, 13-17, and 24-28: Claims 2-6

depend from amended independent Claim 1; Claims 13-17 depend from amended

independent Claim 12; and Claims 24-28 depend from amended independent Claim 23.

Thus, dependent Claims 2-6, 13-17, and 24-28 are considered patentably distinguishable

over Consentino and are also considered to be in condition for allowance for at least the

reason of depending from an allowable claim.

Thus, for at least the reasons set forth herein, the Applicant respectfully submits

that independent Claims 1, 12, 23, and 34-37 and dependent Claims 2-6, 13-17, and 24-

28 are not anticipated by Consentino. The Applicant further respectfully submits that

independent Claims 1, 12, 23, and 34-37 and dependent Claims 2-6, 13-17, and 24-28 are

in condition for allowance. Thus, the Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of

Claims 1-6, 12-17, 23-28, and 34-37 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) be reconsidered and that

Claims 1-6, 12-17, 23-28, and 34-37 be allowed.

The Proposed Consentino-Fohn-Gogolak Combination Fails to Disclose, Teach, or Suggest Various Limitations Recited in Applicant's Dependent Claims 7-11, 18-22,

and 29-33

As discussed above, the Applicant respectfully reserves the right to satisfy the

requirements of 37 C.F.R § 131 by filing a declaration showing a completion of the present

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invention prior to 2 May 2001, in the future during the pendency of the subject Application.

However, the Applicant believes that the present invention is not disclosed or fairly

suggested by Gogolak, and therefore, transverses the rejection of Claims 7-11, 18-22, and

29-33 for the reasons recited below.

The Office Action Acknowledges that the *Consentino-Fohn* Combination Fails to Disclose Various Limitations Recited in Applicant's Claims 7-11, 18-22, and 29-33

The Applicant respectfully submits that the Office Action acknowledges, and the

Applicant agrees, that the combination of Consentino and Fohn fail to disclose the

limitations in dependent Claims 7-11, 18-22, and 29-33. (12 June 2007 Office Action,

Page 6).

Specifically, the Examiner acknowledges that Consentino and Fohn do not

expressly disclose a "data association module operable to" "us[e] vector space

analysis to identify multiple portions of the target data including values that

correspond to values for multiple product attributes included in the ontologies of these

one or more classes of the first schema", "us[e] statistical correlation techniques to

identify portions of the target data including values that correspond to values for a

product attribute included in the ontologies of these one or more classes of the first

schema", "the values in the seller databases being identified by one or more

pointers associated with one or more classes of the first schema", "associat[e]

one or more pointers to the target data with the one or more classes of the first

schema", and "associat[e] one or more pointers to specific portions of the target

data with one or more product attributes included in the ontology of the one or

more classes of the first schema", as recited in dependent Claims 7-11, 18-22, and

29-33. (Emphasis Added). However, the Examiner asserts that the cited portions of

Gogolak disclose the acknowledged shortcomings in Consentino and Fohn. The

Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's assertions regarding the subject matter

disclosed in Gogolak.

The Applicant respectfully submits that the proposed Consentino, Fohn, and

Gogolak combination fails to disclose, teach, or suggest various limitations recited in

Response to Office Action Attorney Docket No. 020431.0843 Serial No. 09/895,525 Applicant's dependent Claims 7, 8, 18, 19, 29, and 30. For example, with respect to dependent Claims 7 and 8, these claims recite:

- 7. The system of Claim 1, wherein determining one or more classes of the first schema with which the at least a portion of the target data is associated comprises *using vector space analysis to identify multiple portions of the target data* including values that correspond to values for multiple product attributes included in the ontologies of these one or more classes of the first schema. (Emphasis Added).
- 8. The system of Claim 1, wherein determining one or more classes of the first schema with which the at least a portion of the target data is associated comprises **using statistical correlation techniques to identify portions of the target data** including values that correspond to values for a product attribute included in the ontologies of these one or more classes of the first schema. (Emphasis Added).

In addition, *Consentino*, *Fohn*, and *Gogolak*, either individually or in combination, fail to disclose each and every limitation of dependent Claims 18, 19, 29, and 30.

The Applicant respectfully submits that *Gogolak* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest dependent Claims 7 and 8 limitations regarding a "computer-implemented system for categorizing product data in an electronic commerce transaction, the system comprising a data association module" operable to "determine one or more classes of the first schema with which at least a portion of the target data is associated" and in particular *Gogolak* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest dependent Claims 7 and 8 limitations regarding "using vector space analysis to identify multiple portions of the target data including values that correspond to values for multiple product attributes included in the ontologies of these one or more classes of the first schema" and "using statistical correlation techniques to identify portions of the target data including values that correspond to values for a product attribute included in the ontologies of these one or more classes of the first schema".

Rather *Gogolak* discloses a "method for accessing and analyzing the adverse effects resulting from the use of at least one drug of interest." (Abstract). It appears that the Examiner is equating using "vector space analysis" and "statistical correlation techniques" recited in dependent Claims 7 and 8 with the "Query Screen" disclosed in

Gogolak. (12 June 2007 Office Action, Page 7). However, the "Query Screen" disclosed

in Gogolak merely provides for a search in which a user can choose to search via a

generic name, a trade name or a category, and does not include or is not even related

to using "vector space analysis" or "statistical correlation techniques" as recited in

dependent Claims 7 and 8. (Column 15, Lines 54-65). In contrast, using "vector space

analysis" and "statistical correlation techniques" recited in dependent Claims 7 and 8 is

provided to "identify multiple [or singular] portions of the target data including values that

correspond to values for multiple [or singular] product attributes included in the ontologies

of these one or more classes of the first schema." Thus, the Applicant respectfully submits

that the equations forming the foundation of the Examiner's comparison between Gogolak

and dependent Claims 7 and 8 cannot be made. The Applicant further respectfully

submits that these distinctions alone are sufficient to patentably distinguish dependent

Claims 7 and 8 from Consentino, Fohn, and Gogolak.

The Applicant further respectfully submits that the proposed Consentino, Fohn, and

Gogolak combination fails to disclose, teach, or suggest various limitations recited in

Applicant's dependent Claims 9, 20, and 31. For example, with respect to dependent

Claim 9, this claim recites:

9. The system of Claim 1, wherein the values in the seller databases being identified by one or more pointers associated with

one or more classes of the first schema. (Emphasis Added).

In addition, Consentino, Fohn, and Gogolak, either individually or in combination, fail to

disclose each and every limitation of dependent Claims 20 and 31.

The Applicant respectfully submits that *Gogolak* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest

dependent Claim 9 limitations regarding "stor[ing] the values for one or more of the product

attributes of the ontologies of the first schema with which the target data is compared in

the one or more seller databases" and in particular Gogolak fails to disclose, teach, or

suggest dependent Claim 9 limitations regarding "the values in the seller databases

being identified by one or more pointers associated with one or more classes of the

first schema." (Emphasis Added).

It appears that the Examiner is equating the "values in the seller databases" recited in dependent Claim 9 with the "structural database" disclosed in Gogolak. (12 June 2007 Office Action, Page 7). However, the "structural database" disclosed in Gogolak merely provides an ability to keep a consistent vocabulary and data regarding adverse drug reactions, and does not include or is not even related to the "values in the seller databases", as recited in dependent Claim 9. (Column 21, Lines 23-56). In contrast, the "values in the seller databases" recited in dependent Claim 9 are "identified by one or more pointers associated with one or more classes of the first schema". Thus, the Applicant respectfully submits that the equations forming the foundation of the Examiner's comparison between Gogolak and dependent Claim 9 cannot be made. The Applicant

The Applicant still further respectfully submits that the proposed *Consentino*, *Fohn*, and *Gogolak* combination fails to disclose, teach, or suggest various limitations recited in Applicant's dependent Claims 10, 11, 21, 22, 32, and 33. For example, with respect to dependent Claims 10 and 11, these claims recite:

further respectfully submits that these distinctions alone are sufficient to patentably

distinguish dependent Claim 9 from Consentino, Fohn, and Gogolak.

- 10. The system of Claim 1, wherein associating the at least a portion of the target data with one or more classes of the first schema comprises associating one or more pointers to the target data with the one or more classes of the first schema. (Emphasis Added).
- 11. The system of Claim 1, wherein associating the at least a portion of the target data with one or more classes of the first schema comprises associating one or more pointers to specific portions of the target data with one or more product attributes included in the ontology of the one or more classes of the first schema. (Emphasis Added).

In addition, *Consentino*, *Fohn*, and *Gogolak*, either individually or in combination, fail to disclose each and every limitation of dependent Claims 21, 22, 32, and 33.

The Applicant respectfully submits that *Gogolak* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest dependent Claims 10 and 11 limitations regarding a "computer-implemented **system for** categorizing product data in an electronic commerce transaction, the system

comprising a data association module" operable to "associate the at least a portion of

the target data with one or more classes of the first schema in response to

determining, based on the automatic comparison, the one or more classes of the first

schema with which the at least a portion of the target data is associated" and in particular

Gogolak fails to disclose, teach, or suggest dependent Claims 10 and 11 limitations

regarding "associating one or more pointers to the target data with the one or more

classes of the first schema" and "associating one or more pointers to specific

portions of the target data with one or more product attributes included in the

ontology of the one or more classes of the first schema".

It appears that the Examiner is equating "associating one or more pointers"

recited in dependent Claims 10 and 11 with the "correlated search" disclosed in Gogolak.

(12 June 2007 Office Action, Page 7). However, the "correlated search" disclosed in

Gogolak merely looks for the association of characteristics of drug information, and does

not include or is not even related to "associating one or more pointers", as recited in

dependent Claims 10 and 11. (Column 21, Lines 23-56). In contrast, "associating one

or more pointers" recited in dependent Claims 10 and 11 is provided for "associating

one or more pointers to specific portions of the target data with one or more

product attributes included in the ontology of the one or more classes of the first

schema". Thus, the Applicant respectfully submits that the equations forming the

foundation of the Examiner's comparison between Gogolak and dependent Claims 10 and

11 cannot be made. The Applicant further respectfully submits that these distinctions

alone are sufficient to patentably distinguish dependent Claims 10 and 11 from

Consentino, Fohn, and Gogolak.

The Office Action Fails to Properly Establish a *Prima Facie* case of Obvious over the

Proposed Consentino-Fohn-Gogolak Combination

The Applicant respectfully submits that the Office Action has failed to properly

establish a prima facie case of obviousness based on the proposed combination of

Consentino, Fohn, or Gogolak, either individually or in combination. The Office Action has

not shown the required teaching, suggestion, or motivation in these references or in

Response to Office Action Attorney Docket No. 020431.0843 Serial No. 09/895,525 Page 28 of 33 knowledge generally available to those of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine these references as proposed. The Office Action merely states that "it would have been obvious for an ordinary skilled person in the art at the time the invention was made to apply *the well-known technique* into the combined system of *Consentino* and *Fohn* for determining the associations of these attribute-value pairs with the weight calculation to indexing the read/write processing as taught by *Gogolak*". (12 June 2007 Office Action, Page 7). The Applicant respectfully disagrees.

The Applicant further respectfully submits that this purported advantage relied on by the Examiner is nowhere disclosed, taught, or suggested in Consentino, Fohn, or Gogolak, either individually or in combination. The Examiner asserts that the motivation to combine the references as proposed would be because "the surrounding background noise data will be filtered out based on a use desire." (12 June 2007 Office Action, Page 7). (Emphasis Added). The Applicant respectfully disagrees and further respectfully requests clarification as to how the Examiner arrives at this conclusion. For example, what is "the well-known technique [...] for determining the associations of these attributevalue pairs" and how does the Examiner arrive at the conclusion that this is a "well-known technique" and to what extent does the Examiner purport that this "well-known *technique*" applies to the subject Application. As another example, what is a "*use desire*" and to what extent does the Examiner purport that this "use desire" even applies to the subject Application. The Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to point to the portions of Consentino, Fohn, or Gogolak which contain the teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine these references for the for the Examiner's stated purported advantage. In particular, the Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to point to the portions of Consentino, Fohn, or Gogolak which expressly state what "the well-known technique" is and what a "use desire" is and how these apply to the subject The Applicant further submits that the Examiner is using the subject Application. Application as a template to formulate reconstructive hindsight, which constitutes impermissible use of hindsight under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

A recent Federal Circuit case makes it crystal clear that, in an obviousness situation, the *prior art must disclose each and every element of the claimed* 

upon a suggestion in the prior art. In re Lee, 61 U.S.P.Q.2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 2002). (Emphasis Added). Conclusory statements regarding common knowledge and common sense are insufficient to support a finding of obviousness. *Id.* at 1434-35. With respect to the subject Application, the *Examiner has not adequately supported the selection and combination of Consentino, Fohn*, or *Gogolak to render obvious the Applicant's claimed invention*. The Examiner's unsupported conclusory statements that "it would have been obvious for an ordinary skilled person in the art at the time the invention was

invention, and that any motivation to combine or modify the prior art must be based

made to apply *the well-known technique* into the combined system of *Consentino* and *Fohn* for determining the associations of these attribute-value pairs with the weight

calculation to indexing the read/write processing as taught by Gogolak" and because "the

surrounding background noise data will be filtered out based on a use desire", does

not adequately address the issue of motivation to combine. (12 June 2007 Office

Action, Page 7). (Emphasis Added). This factual question of motivation is material to patentability, and cannot be resolved on subjective belief and unknown authority. *Id.* It is

improper, in determining whether a person of ordinary skill would have been led to this

combination of references, simply to "[use] that which the inventor taught against its

teacher." W.L. Gore v. Garlock, Inc., 721 F.2d 1540 (Fed. Cir. 1983). Thus, the Office

Action fails to provide proper motivation for combining the teachings of

Consentino, Fohn, or Gogolak, either individually or in combination.

The Applicant's Claims are Patentable over the Proposed Consentino-Fohn-Gogolak Combination

The Applicant respectfully submits that amended independent Claims 1, 12, 23, and 34-37 are considered patentably distinguishable over the proposed combination of *Consentino*, *Fohn*, and *Gogolak*. This being the case, amended independent Claims 1, 12, 23, and 34-37 are considered to be in condition for allowance.

With respect to dependent Claims 7-11, 18-22, and 29-33: Claims 7-11 depend from amended independent Claim 1; Claims 18-22 depend from amended independent Claim 12; and Claims 29-33 depend from amended independent Claim 23. As mentioned

above, each of amended independent Claims 1, 12, 23, and 34-37 are considered patentably distinguishable over *Consentino*, *Fohn*, and *Gogolak*. This being the case, dependent Claims 7-11, 18-22, and 29-33 are considered to be in condition for allowance for at least the reason of depending from an allowable claim.

For at least the reasons set forth herein, the Applicant respectfully submits that Claims 7-11, 18-22, and 29-33 are not rendered obvious by the proposed combination of *Consentino*, *Fohn*, and *Gogolak*. The Applicant further respectfully submits that Claims 7-11, 18-22, and 29-33 are in condition for allowance. Thus, the Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of Claims 7-11, 18-22, and 29-33 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) be reconsidered and that Claims 7-11, 18-22, and 29-33 be allowed.

## THE LEGAL STANDARD FOR OBVIOUSNESS REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103:

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on applicant's disclosure. In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991); M.P.E.P. § 2142. Moreover, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. In re Royka, 490 F.2d 981, 180 U.S.P.Q. 580 (CCPA 1974). If an independent claim is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103, then any claim depending therefrom is nonobvious. In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988); M.P.E.P. § 2143.03.

With respect to alleged obviousness, there must be something in the prior art as a whole to suggest the desirability, and thus the obviousness, of making the combination. Panduit Corp. v. Dennison Mfg. Co., 810 F.2d 1561 (Fed. Cir. 1986). In fact, the absence of a suggestion to combine is dispositive in an obviousness determination.

Gambro Lundia AB v. Baxter Healthcare Corp., 110 F.3d 1573 (Fed. Cir. 1997). The mere fact that the prior art can be combined or modified does not make the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. In re Mills, 916 F.2d 680, 16 U.S.P.Q.2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990); M.P.E.P. § 2143.01. The consistent criterion for determining obviousness is whether the prior art would have suggested to one of ordinary skill in the art that the process should be carried out and would have a reasonable likelihood of success, viewed in the light of the prior art. Both the suggestion and the expectation of success must be founded in the prior art, not in the Applicant's disclosure. In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991; In re O'Farrell, 853 F.2d 894 (Fed. Cir. 1988); M.P.E.P. § 2142.

A recent Federal Circuit case makes it clear that, in an obviousness situation, the prior art must disclose each and every element of the claimed invention, and that any motivation to combine or modify the prior art must be based upon a suggestion in the prior art. *In re Lee*, 61 U.S.P.Q.2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 2002). Conclusory statements regarding common knowledge and common sense are insufficient to support a finding of obviousness. *Id.* at 1434-35.

**CONCLUSION:** 

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, this application is considered to

be in condition for allowance, and early reconsideration and a Notice of Allowance are

earnestly solicited.

Although the Applicant believes no fees are deemed to be necessary; the

undersigned hereby authorizes the Commissioner to charge any additional fees which

may be required, or credit any overpayments, to **Deposit Account No. 500777**. If an

extension of time is necessary for allowing this Response to be timely filed, this document

is to be construed as also constituting a Petition for Extension of Time Under 37 C.F.R. §

1.136(a) to the extent necessary. Any fee required for such Petition for Extension of Time

should be charged to **Deposit Account No. 500777**.

Please link this application to Customer No. 53184 so that its status may be

checked via the PAIR System.

Respectfully submitted,

12 September 2007

Date

/Steven J. Laureanti/signed

Steven J. Laureanti, Registration No. 50,274

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